

Sunday Morning Globe

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1902.

Welcome Prince Henry!

The Anglomaniacs are circulating the
following discredited statements:

(1.) That the English admiral in com-
mand at Manila warned the German ad-
miral to "Keep hands off of Dewey."
(2.) That England prevented a coalition
of European powers against us in our war
with Spain.

(3.) That England is our best friend in
the Eastern Hemisphere.

To the first assertion we reply that it is a
lie.

To the second the same emphatic three
lettered word.

To the third and last the addition or pre-
fix commencing with a capital D—Lie!

(1.) There is no official record of the
English admiral's alleged action. It has
never been asserted authoritatively by any
official of either the British or the American
government, military or naval, but emanated
solely from the monumental British news-
paper liars.

(2.) The consensus of world opinion from
the statements of the French, German and
Austrian foreign offices is, that previous to
the declaration of war or commencement of
hostilities between Spain and the United
States England was in harmony of opinion
and intention with the other European gov-
ernments, and that those governments, Aus-
tria excepted, did not design, suggest or de-
clare any intention to coerce the United
States. When hostilities commenced ALL of
the aforesaid governments declared their
neutrality in act, the subjects of England
alone furnishing aid and assistance in coal,
supplies, etc., to the Spaniards. The French
foreign minister's declaration that Russia
neither before nor after the commencement
of hostilities took any part in the European
attempt to influence our action will be ac-
cepted as conclusive evidence, coming as it
does from a party to the proposed European
coalition, of Russia's friendship. Lord
Cranborne speaking now for England dare
not claim that after hostilities commenced
any European government suggested inter-
ference with the United States. He does
assert that BEFORE hostilities commenced
England took THE SAME ACTION as Germany
and France. Where then does this British
lie find even harlot corroboration that En-
gland prevented a coalition of European
powers (including Russia) against the
United States?

(3.) That England is the best friend of the
United States in the Eastern Hemisphere
is disproved by history. In every crisis of
our history as a Nation she has been our
deadly foe. The Revolution, in the war of
1812 and in the Civil War! She has never
been called upon to prove her pretensions
of friendship. Hence such pretensions are
untried protestations, while her acts, as
stated, in the crisis of our existence have
been deadly and aimed at our destruction.

Prince Henry of Prussia is a German,
and Germany has contributed through her
sons and daughters more than any other
nation in the world to raise the present
fabric of our greatness. It is true that
Ireland has been in the van from the revo-
lution to San Juan Hill, from the nurse
of thirteen colonies to a mighty empire, and
to Ireland all credit. But Ireland is not on
the map where she belongs. Germany is.
And it is a German prince we are called
upon to honor as a mark of respect, esteem
and affection for his country, which pro-
duced such brave, industrious and loyal
citizens for this Republic! Therefore we
inflate our lungs and shout with our whole
heart and soul—welcome, Prince Henry!
welcome, honored representative of a brave
and gallant people, to the Republic which
your countrymen have fought to maintain,
and to whose greatness the German race has
contributed MORE THAN ENGLAND AND ALL
OF EUROPE COMBINED!

The Curse of Poverty.

William Reynolds and Charles Harris,
deaf-mutes, were among the prisoners in
the Police Court dock yesterday. They
were arrested at Benning for vagrancy.
They were released on promise to leave the
city.

The above item of news was published,
we believe, in the Sunday edition of the
Washington Post of January, 1902. Just four
days after the peals of church bells had
ushered in the glad new year.

As a rule we pay little attention to Police
Court trials or think much about them after
disposal of. In reading the above, how-
ever, we paused a moment, then set our
wits to work. We could not help wonder-
ing at the outcome. Was there no other
way to satisfy the ends of justice save to
demand that the unfortunates should leave
the city?

Washington, the Capital of the greatest
Nation on earth, with its two hundred and
seventy-five thousand inhabitants, the cen-
ter of wealth and refined culture, with its
social environments vying the capitals
of Europe where royalty treads; where
thousands of dollars are spent every week
pandering to the cravings of mad society
for novelty and excitement; where Presi-

dent and cabinet and lesser lights entertain
lavishly in balls, hops, dinners, teas and
what not, two deaf-mutes who can hear no
sound of mirth and revelry or sorrow, can
only see smiles and tears and thereby know
their meaning, are caught begging for
bread and told, like "poor Joe," to "move
on." This in the shadow of the Washing-
ton monument!

Two unfortunates whom God has afflicted
by depriving them of one of their senses—
deemed by all mankind as invaluable—are
told to turn their backs upon the city, its
beautiful streets and marble palaces, and be
seen no more. This, too, in the midst of
what the Post is pleased to term "the
astounding prosperity of the Dingley bill."

Prosperity? Yes; plenty of it. Millions
of gold drawn from the people by exorbi-
tant taxation piled up in Treasury vaults—
a surplus dragged from the business walks
of life to be loaned to the City National
Bank, of New York, by the Secretary of the
Treasury, and two unfortunates caught in
the terrible crime of asking for some-
thing they doubtless much needed are told
to go. Were they really asking for bread?
They may have had a coarse meal given
them when under arrest, then this great
and philanthropic Nation of ours turned
them adrift and declared they could not
within the limits of the District of Columbia
have a place to lay their heads. In other
words they were given a stone.

We presume they obeyed the mandate of
the court. The court, perhaps, could do
nothing less. Where did they go? Where
are they now? It may have been they were
vagrants! They may have been imposters,
we do not know. But we do know, vag-
rants and imposters though they may have
been, they were God's creatures, God's
stricken children, and a great humanity
ought to have reached out for them,
learned their needs; if criminal, put them
out of harm's way; if unfortunate, provided
for them or sent them to their homes, if
they had homes.

We again ask, where are they now? For
all the authorities know they may have fal-
len exhausted on the highway. It may be
that in some other great metropolis they
have been told to "move on."

God pity the poor, the unfortunate! Two
of his creation in the great city of Wash-
ington received no pity at the hands of man.

Rural Free Delivery.

At the session of the National Board of
Trade last Wednesday, reported in the
Star, Mr. Parsons, of Philadelphia, speak-
ing on the subject of penny postage said:
"I am opposed to the proposed change in
the rate of postage as long as the revenues
of the Post-office Department are less than
the expenditures. The tendency is toward
an increase in government expenditures,"
and as one instance of that I invite atten-
tion to the Rural Free Delivery. I do not
believe the farmers care anything for the
Rural Delivery service. They come to town
anyway for their mail."

The novelty of the new innovation has
about run its course. It is always the case
with public freaks of this character, in
which selfish interests, the mercenary and
pecuniary possibilities of its promoters, are
the chief incentive in the graft. Nine-
tenths of the members of Congress know
that Rural Delivery is an additional burden
upon the Treasury, unjustifiable, unneces-
sary, and without any compensation what-
ever. The present superintendent, Mr.
Machen, in a recent review published in the
Star, has himself sounded the alarm, and
expounded the fallacy of the service, al-
though he did it unwittingly. He only
claims a saving of \$300,000 up to the present
time. Where is it? What is the basis of
this saving? The discontinuance of fourth-
class post-offices?

It is very doubtful if a single one of the
discontinued offices received a stipend
from the Government for rent of the build-
ing in which the office was located. If the
savings is not in rent, it must be in the
postmaster's compensation realized from
cancellations, which ceased when his office
was abolished. This is true in one sense,
but misleading in another. The revenue
of the abolished office is taken up 12: that
vicinity by the carrier, conveyed to another
office on his route, and the other fellow
now gets the increase—just where the
savings comes in is even a greater mystery
than the disappearance of a Potomac fog.
We challenge Mr. Machen, or any other
man, to produce the figures showing that
one cent has been saved to the Government
through his Rural Delivery.

Before this Congress appropriates another
dollar to continue and extend the service,
let the members take account of stock on
hand, as every prudent business man
would do, and ascertain the present status
and condition of the Rural Free Delivery.
It is actual results, not conjectural theories,
the people want. The great multitude of
farmers are not half as zealous and crazy
for the rural mail service as somebody in
Washington is to exercise his cunning
ability to bamboozle them—the grangers—
with four quart letter boxes.

Sunday last the GLOBE had an expose
of the manner in which young girls under
the age of consent blackmail aged admirers.
It must not be supposed that this peculiar
kind of blackmail is confined to the Capital
of the Nation. On the contrary, it prevails
to a more or less extent in all the large
cities.

The past week the agitation which has
prevailed in Ohio for some time on this
subject took form, as the following extract
from a newspaper report will show:

"S. J. Hatfield and Secretary Lemert,
of the State Board of Pardons, have been
appointed a committee to prepare a report to
be presented to the governor regarding the
age of consent law."

"In the past year the board has considered
many cases arising under this law. In
many instances the girl who, as the prose-
cuting witness, sent the prisoner to the
penitentiary has been a woman of bad char-
acter, but since she was under the age of
sixteen the prisoner was found guilty of
rape and sentenced to a term of years."

"The board desires to see the law changed
so that a man accused under this statute
will have some chance of defense. In one
case the same girl as prosecuting witness
has sent three men to the penitentiary.
Just what changes in the law will be recom-

mended has not been determined, but what
they are the governor will be asked to
recommend them to the general assembly."
Just think of the advantages of living in
a civilized state like Ohio, where a common
prostitute (under the age of consent) has
sent three different men to the penitentiary
for rape!

If Botha or De Wet captures an English
general and fails to shoot him by way of
reproof for Commandant Schleper's
murder they will fail in performing their
full duty by the Transvaal Republic.

Representative Norton proposes to make
the pension committee of the House "fish
or cut bait." His motion that a general
pension law be drafted by a sub-committee
of three has passed the Republican majority.
Well—"What will they do with it?" Watch
them squirm, these Republican lovers of
the old soldiers. Sic!

The admirable manner in which the
Washington daily papers exploit Republi-
can Congressional orators and regard with
solemn silence the ablest efforts of Demo-
cratic members irresistible appeals to our
sense of "the eternal fitness of things." When
the soup is ladled out the news-
papers aforesaid receive their dippers full,
hence these "elegant extracts."

Did anybody ever see such an agonizing
attempt of an alleged great Nation to prove
its preferred friendship for another as En-
gland has been making in the matter of her
lying claims in our Spanish war. Contradicted
by every cabinet in Europe, France, Ger-
many, Russia and even Austria, she still
keeps up the wail—"I was your best
friend Jonathan, don't forget me." Bah!
let the distressing subject drop and throw
the toothless old lion a bone to irritate its
gums!

In his essay on Rural Free Delivery, ad-
dressed to the Postmaster General and pub-
lished in the subsidized Star (\$1,500 per
annum), Mr. Machen stated that the saving
in the discontinuance of fourth-class post-
offices and Star Routes amounted to \$300,000.
The GLOBE disputes this statement, and
we ask Congress to verify it by de-
manding an itemized statement. It is a
plain lie, without varnish or veneer of
truth. The Rural Free Delivery is an additional
expense on the Government, and was insti-
tuted by Messrs. Machen and Heath for
no other purpose under the sun than to sell
steel or steel letter boxes to the farmers.
Let us have the facts.

President Roosevelt stands in with the
veterans of the Civil War. In this he shows
his good sense and circumspection. There
are enough of the "old boys" left yet to
make and unmake Presidents and Gov-
ernors, Congressmen and Senators, in every
Northern state. The patriotism of the
early sixties is not extinct. Mr. Roosevelt
is wise in cultivating the friendship and
confidence of the veterans. Don't tickle
the old vets with promises, but show that
you mean what you say in your order to
the cabinet officials, Mr. President.

"It seems inexplicable, but in one case
the sentiment was so strong that it almost
urged the department's plans. New rural
delivery routes are being established in all
parts of the country every day. Thus the
department is striving to please both the
country and the city, and its efforts ought
to have excellent results in the way of bet-
ter streets for the city and good roads in the
country."

"It seems to me," concluded the official,
"that the main objection to a rural free de-
livery is that the cost exceeds the revenues,
and until the country is more thickly set-
tled it cannot be made universal, as it is in
the tight little island of England."—A. W.
Machen, Times, Jan. 21.

One by one Mr. Machen's roses wilt and
fade. "Good Roads" is a very laudable
object, but if they can be secured in no
other way than through rural free delivery
Congress is not justified in expending from
\$2,000 to \$5,000 in agricultural counties for
any such purpose. Have the farmers peti-
tioned Congress for "good roads" through
the medium of rural free delivery? The
generalissimo is a man of varied and excep-
tional ability. He can adjust his epicardian
underpinning to any condition, theoretical
or otherwise, and swim the current like a
mallard duck. Will his estimates for rural
free delivery go through Congress this
time? It is very doubtful.

THE SUNDAY GLOBE BLACKLISTED.

Cesar Stoutenberg Prevents the
Paupers Purchasing the "Globe"—
What Say the District Com-
missioners To This?

In concluding a lengthy communication
an inmate of the almshouse says:

"Intendant Stoutenberg is manufacturing
criminals. He has been so long here con-
nected with bad and wicked men that he
has actually drifted into their ways of
conduct and conniving into bad habits,
and is as full of tricks as a political trickster.
Doing things he has no right to do. He is
unfit to govern. He may do well enough
for the workhouse, but is incapable of the
management of an almshouse. Now he has
ordered one of the keepers to stop the
newsboy from selling any SUNDAY GLOBES
here and I tried hard to get one Sunday and
Monday, but the boy told me he would not
be allowed in the building if he sold your
paper, the GLOBE here. This will give you
a pretty good idea how things are going on
here, and I thought it my duty to write and
inform you how your roasting was received
here. There was ordered six GLOBES to be
delivered here on Sunday and we could not
get a copy. Truly we are, I hope, not in
Russia or Siberia, and do not wish to be
forced to become anarchists, but oppres-
sion will drive men to extremes when kind-
ness will redeem them and make them
better men."

There are some chapters in the book, "If
Christ Came to Congress" which the GLOBE
will reproduce with explanatory notes,
which will illustrate the appropriateness
of the publication.

Uncle Joe Cannon is right—the Washing-
ton real estate and property owners should
pay their share for improving and beautify-
ing Washington. And that share is, at least,
one half the cost of the improvements.

THE GREAT BARNEY

And His Wonderful Discovery
for the Milk Trust.

DISPUTES PROFESSOR KOCH

In the Discovery that Bovine Tubercu-
losis Is Not Communicable to the
Human System or Vice Versa—Dr.
Barney Inoculates Cattle and Young
Ladies Promiscuously and Advan-
tages Himself in Great Shape, a la
Marconi the Wireless.

Dr. George D. Barney, of Brooklyn, N. Y.,
is chafing under the restraint of the regular
medical profession, which prohibits its mem-
bers advertising in the newspapers. He
has devised a method, he thinks, which will
enable him to escape the classification of
"quack," and which will, in the meantime,
afford an opportunity to let the world know
that he is a great physician. The method
adopted by Dr. Barney is the fake one of
inoculating a lady with the tuberculosis of
a cow, declaring that it took, and that the
lady would have died of consumption if his
great skill had not saved her. It will be
understood, of course, that Dr. Barney set
himself up to dispute the great German's
theory that the bacilli in the tuberculosis of
cattle was not the same as in the human
species. Dr. Koch demonstrated that the
bacilli was different and that human beings
could not be infected by the bacilli of cattle
tuberculosis. This was a far-reaching dis-
covery of the German investigator as mil-
lions of dollars worth of cattle, hogs, etc.,
were being annually slaughtered when dis-
covered to be infected with tuberculosis to
prevent the contagion from infecting hu-
man beings.

The milk trust, which the GLOBE has been
airing for some time with the assistance of
Citizen Magill, was completely knocked out
by Professor Koch's announcement. The
trust has, however, got its second wind,
and Dr. Barney, an obscure Brooklyn pill
peddler, is put up against the great Koch.
That the Brooklyn doctor is not taken
seriously, however, by the medical profes-
sion either in Washington or elsewhere
goes without saying, and the German pro-
fessor's declaration still stands as the ac-
cepted theory by all educated and regular
physicians.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of
Animal Industry, who has made a special
study of animal diseases and is the author
of a bulletin designed to refute the theory
of Koch that tuberculosis is not transfer-
able from cattle to human-kind, says that
he did not think Dr. Barney had sufficient
grounds for his statements.

"In the first place," said Dr. Salmon, "it
was a criminal act to inoculate the girl with
tuberculosis at all. Then it appears from
the doctor's own statement that the animal
from which the girl was inoculated did not
have bovine, but human, tuberculosis."

"The doctor says that he inoculated a
healthy cow with bacilli from two of his
patients in the last stages. Then he says
after the cow developed tuberculosis he
inoculated the girl with germs from the
cow. It looks as if Dr. Barney's experi-
ments had been undertaken with the ob-
ject of advertising his cure for tuberculosis.
Scientists will not accept any proof of the
falsity of Dr. Koch's theory which rests on
such grounds."

Whereas the milk trust mooneth and
will now proceed to DAM Dr. Barney's flow
of medical wisdom on bovine and human
tuberculosis.

In July last before the British congress
on tuberculosis, Professor Robert Koch de-
livered his remarkable lecture on the re-
sults of his experiments with the bacilli of
the bovine and human tuberculosis.

The scientist who had first told the world
of the tubercle bacillus, who taught the
means of distinguishing the deadly bacilli
in animal and in man, whose revelations
led to the stringent laws for the prevention
of the spread of the "great white plague,"
and resulted in the condemnation of hun-
dreds of thousands of animals for fear of
the spread of the disease from them to man,
declared that experiments had satisfied him
that cattle could not be infected with
human tuberculosis.

The counter proposition, that human be-
ings were liable to infection from bo-
vine tuberculosis, was harder to prove, said
Dr. Koch, owing to the difficulty of experi-
menting on human subjects, but that, per-
sonally, he was satisfied such was the case,
and he recited at length post-mortem evi-
dence supporting this belief.

Dr. Koch said if this point were conceded
it remained to determine the chief source
of contagion. Continuing, he said human
immunity to bovine infection disposed of
the belief of infection through dairy pro-
ducts, and he considered this source of
danger so slight as to be unworthy of pre-
cautionary measures.

Hereditary was also an unimportant factor
in the transmission of tuberculosis, said
the doctor, though the contrary had long been
believed.

Dr. Koch said the chief source of danger
of contagion lay in the sputum of consump-
tive patients, and that a remedy was to be
found in a law preventing the consumptive
from spewing contagion about him. Several
methods to this end were available, the
strictest of which, being isolated in sanita-
tums. This, unfortunately, was imprac-
ticable, but he strongly urged the estab-
lishment of special consumptive hospitals
and the obligatory notification of the au-
thorities of the existence of the disease, the
disinfection of their quarters whenever
consumptives changed their residences, and
the dissemination of information to the
people concerning the true nature of con-
sumption to aid in avoiding and combating
it.

Dr. Koch highly complimented Dr. Her-
mann J. Biggs, pathologist, and director of
the bacteriological laboratories of the New
York City Health Department, upon the re-
pressive measures concerning tuberculosis
taken in New York city, where, he said,
the mortality from tuberculosis had been
reduced 35 per cent since 1886, and recom-
mended the system organized by Dr. Biggs
in New York to the study and imitation of
all municipalities.

Dr. Koch closed his remarks by express-
ing his belief that the ultimate stamping
out of tuberculosis was possible.

Professor Koch's announcement is one of
the most encouraging notes sounded by
medical authorities in many years. If the
learned professor's deductions prove cor-
rect many millions of dollars may be saved
—many restrictions on American cattle may
be removed.

The belief that tuberculosis could be

transferred to human beings from the flesh
or milk of affected animals has for long
been unquestioned. Laws preventing such
possible transmission have grown more
and more stringent every year. The most
rigid system of inspection has been estab-
lished—inspection of the animals before
and after killing—and these elaborate pre-
cautions have been followed by other na-
tions.

During the last few years many millions
of dollars worth of cattle have been de-
stroyed because of the belief that tubercu-
losis could be transmitted to mankind.
The theory has been taught in the medical
colleges. No wonder that Professor Koch's
announcement startled the scientific world.
Had it been made by one less eminent there
would have been a rush of protests and
arguments—as it is physicians and veteri-
narians can only wait for further details.

Dr. Cyrus Edson said: "If it is true that
Prof. Koch has found that tuberculosis is
not communicable from the flesh or milk of
cattle to the human being, it will prove a
remarkable revolution in the theory of the
transmission of the disease. Many millions
of dollars are being spent by the nations in
trying to prevent just what Dr. Koch de-
clares is impossible."

"I am eager to learn just what Professor
Koch says on the subject—to know just
what his line of observation has been and
the actual results. Certain it is that the
tubercle bacillus in cattle is the same in ap-
pearance as that in man, and we have be-
lieved for many years that its development
was not retarded by transmission to the
human stomach either in the flesh or the
milk of the afflicted animal. Not only has
experience seemed to point to us that
tuberculosis could be thus transmitted, but
that other diseases could be so communi-
cated, especially lockjaw. The details of
Professor Koch's experiments will be
awaited by the whole scientific world with
the greatest interest."

Dr. Edward N. Leavy, of the New York
Veterinary Hospital, said: "Professor
Koch's announcement is certainly a start-
ling one. Veterinarians firmly believe con-
sumption in animals is the same as con-
sumption in man and great efforts have
been made to prevent communication of the
disease. We can only wait for further par-
ticulars from the learned doctor before
throwing away the results of our own ex-
perience."

Dr. S. K. Johnson, one of the most promi-
nent veterinarians, also was greatly non-
plussed over Dr. Koch's announcement.

"It is not for me to dispute Professor
Koch," said the doctor, "but authorities
have certainly agreed heretofore upon the
communicability of the disease. Under the
microscope the bacillus from the cow is
exactly the same as that from man."

According to the report of the chief of the
Bureau of Animal Industries, the number
of animals destroyed in 1900 because of
tuberculosis were: Cattle, 4,194; sheep,
993; hogs, 32,859.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the
sensational created by Professor Koch was
worldwide. But his declaration was none
the less accepted by the medical profession,
and his subsequent or supplementary an-
nouncements confirmatory of the truth of
his experiments settled the matter with
the medical profession in this as in the
other countries of the world.

The GLOBE hardly thinks that Dr. Bar-
ney's discovery (?) and the sensational
means he took in both experiment and an-
nouncement will upset the high and authori-
tative declaration of Professor Koch. And
the milk trust must try again!

IMMIGRATION SCANDALS.

Mrs. McKinley's Nephew Fired for
Corruption and Other Charges.

Frank Saxton, nephew of Mrs. McKinley,
and also nephew of the Saxton (brother of
Mrs. McKinley) who was killed by a woman
he seduced in Canton, O., a few years ago,
was discharged the past week as supervis-
ing immigrant inspector at Ellis Island.
Mr. Saxton was enjoying the lucrative job
of seven thousand per diem. But it wasn't
enough. Assistant Secretary of the Treas-
ury Taylor only vouchsafes the following
information on the discharge:

"I ordered Saxton's removal Monday. As
far as the nature of the charges are con-
cerned I do not care to discuss that part
of the case. He neglected his duty. That is
all that need be said. It was part of his
work to see that the boarding officers and
others did their duty."

Saxton has been in office two years. He
and two other inspectors were accused of
neglecting their duty in regard to the ad-
mission to the country of immigrants who
were not entitled under the law to land.
It is said that the evidence against Saxton
was strong, but there was a long delay be-
fore the testimony and the accompanying
recommendation that he be dismissed were
forwarded.

There was also some natural reluctance
when it was received here to act, but the
case was too black against him to be
ignored. Many more discharges of Terrence
Powderly's gang are promised in the im-
mediate future, but the public has not yet
been advised as to the name of Mr. Pow-
derly's successor!

Kernan's.

Among the leading attractions booked to
appear at the Lyceum Theater this season
is that sterling company known as the Gay
Morning Glories of which Sam A. Scribner
is the able manager. They begin their en-
gagement Monday afternoon, January 27.

The patrons of this house will hardly
recognize it in the same that played such a
successful week here last season. Mr.
Scribner has devoted much time and ex-
pense in building an organization to far
surpass his previous efforts, and being a
man who so thoroughly understands the
details of such work the public may look
forward to something novel and entertain-
ing.

Among those making up the company are
Harry Hastings, Olga Orloff, Viola Sheldon,
Brooks Brothers, Armstrong and Porter,
Cooper and Schall.

And especially engaged for this engage-
ment at great expense, the Marvelous Cou-
turers and the Great Drawee, truly two won-
derful acts.

This vaudeville array with a chorus of
twenty-four bewitching and dainty young
women, make up a company far above the
average burlesque show. In fact with such
material as Mr. Scribner has secured he is
able to present something more in the
nature of the musical comedy than the
old stereotyped suggestive burlesque has
become so painful to the theater-going
public.

In the clash of empires and jaw whack-
ing in Congress it is to be hoped the states-
men will not lose sight of that permanent
census law.

THE MILK TRUST.

Facts and Figures by Citizen
Magill Which Startle.

THE UNITED STATES SENATOR

Who Is Weaving a Web to Monop-
olize an Article of Consumption by
Rich and Poor Alike—Millions of
Dollars to Be Wrung Out of the
Supine Subjects of the Capital of
the Nation—Food for Reflection.

Editor Sunday Globe.

The average business man upon notic-
ing an article on "milk trust" would pass it
by, although they have families and are
directly interested. If the city passenger
railways would try to stop selling six tickets
for 25 cents, there would be indignation
meetings, speeches galore, protests in the
dailies and possibly a mob, yet the greater
number of these very persons are now hav-
ing good (3.5 per cent) milk delivered to
them at 6 cents per quart. This Auburn-
the-people plainly tells them 5 cents per
quart is not enough and they are mute.
They pass "milk" by as a small matter.
When they meet the word "trust" they look
for something sounding larger. I suppose,
to prove to them that "milk trust is large,"
and so is any article of daily consumption.

The population of the District of Columbia
is nearly 300,000 persons consequently, 300,000
at an average of five to four are 60,000
families; 60,000 families one quart per day
each, 60,000 quarts; bakers, confectioners,
transient, etc., 2,500 quarts; total 62,500
quarts. Sixty-two thousand five hundred
quarts at 8 cents, \$5,000 per day; \$5,000 paid
365 days, \$1,825,000 per year.

One million, eight hundred and twenty-
five thousand dollars per year at 8